[VOL. II. YEAR.] THE (No. 1635.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1777.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

THE very critical and alarming situation of all America, the circumstances of this state, and what your incumbent duty requires in the present crisis, demand the most serious and attentive consideration of every wise and good man among you. At this hour the fate of America stands suspended. All your wisdom, integrity and virtue must now be exerted to save yourselves and your posterity from the horrors of slavery. The happiness or misery of present millions, and future myriads, depend on your success, in the present war with Great-Britain. I request your indulgence, while I offer to your consideration a few observations on those important subjects: To your reason and judgment only will I appeal.

Your cause is just, and the war with Great-Britain unavoidable and necessary. The king of Great-Britain, his ministry and his parliament have invariably, for a number of years obstinately persevered in a systematical scheme to reduce the colonies to an unconditional submission to their will and pleasure. That such was their design is manifest. The many infamous, arbitrary and cruel acts of parliament, and the attempt by force to compel our obedience to them, incontestably evince it.

The facts stated in the address of the first congress to their constituents, and the subsequent conduct of the British parliament, must satisfy the impartial world, that the cup of slavery was originally designed for us, and that war, cruel and unnatural, should be waged against us, if we refused the bitter draught. The parliament of Great Britain claimed a right to make laws in all cases to affect our lives, liberty, and property; a claim so extravagant and wicked, that the civil liberty, the social happiness of us and all our posterity, must cease, the moment it is admitted. Reason and justice look down with indignation upon it. The claim of Great-Britain, to make laws for us, in all cases, or to tax us, or to alter or abolish our constitutions or forms of government, was inadmissible: An unlimited power to legislate for us would constitute a complete and perfect system of slavery. If parliament can dispose of any *part* of our property, of consequence the *whole* must be subject to their will. If parliament can, in any manner, interfere in our internal *regulations*, a right will follow to alter or abolish them at pleasure. If parliament can tax us, we have no property. If parliament can abridge or destroy the securities which our constitutions and forms of government give us for our liberties and our lives, then are we dependents, vassals and slaves.

The difference of conduct between the king and parliament of Britain, and the colonists and your congress, is worthy of observation. The king and parliament would not admit any bounds to their authority. They would admit no limitation to their power. Their object was to maintain an absolute unlimited supremacy of *legislation* over America: All your property, and the legislations of the colonies, must be subject to their absolute discretion. To carry this claim into execution, every art and fraud, which the wit of man could invent, was practised to deceive and divide the unwary Americans. Volumes would scarce suffice to relate the various schemes and stratagems, the many injuries and oppressions, to which recourse was had, to break their spirits, and to reduce them to submission. The statutes, the instructions to, and the behaviour of, their governors must rise in judgment against the people of Britain. On our part, we petitioned, we remonstrated, from one end of the continent to the other. We stated our grievances and humbly implored relief. Our repeated petitions were rejected, and treated with insult and contempt. Our oppressions were increased, and each rising year gave new interest and multiplied union to us. The congress attempted to draw a line, by which to limit the authority of the parliament over the colonies. They were of opinion, that in all cases, in which our several legislatures were competent, the parliament ought not to interfere; that in such cases only where they were incompetent, parliament should have a legislative power. Congress only claimed an exemption from taxation, and that our charters and the essentials of our constitutions and governments should be preserved inviolate. Congress admitted a power in Great-Britain to regulate our external commerce, her great palladium and support, and from whence she drew immense wealth, as a compensation for the protection of her navy. The Congress offered, if our trade was placed upon the same footing with the inhabitants in that kingdom, to contribute her proportion of expence for the defence of the whole empire. Could *less* be asked, or *more* be admitted, or required? Great-Britain rejected a peace and union with us on these terms.* From reason and justice she appealed to the sword, and commenced the war. America resisted; but the Congress, anxious for peace and reconciliation, again petitioned. Actuated by a spirit of avarice and ambition, and dead to all the feelings of humanity the people of Britain prosecuted the war against us with a cruelty and barbarity not practised by any civilized nation. They wantonly burnt our towns, spoiled our property, and carried waste, destruction and havock wherever they went. They incited and bribed the savages of the wilderness to grant them their assistance. The slaughter of your wives and children was the object of this diabolical measure. To wreak her vengeance on her virtuous sons, Great-Britain infamously condescended to what she so loudly complained of, and execrated, in the last French war. The dagger was put into the hands of your slaves, with promises of freedom, to murder their masters. Despairing by these means, and with her national forces, to subjugate us, she meanly hired foreign mercenaries to assist her in our destruction. To engage such wretches in her service, a liberty to plunder was granted, and many of them allege a private promise of the monarch of Britain, to grant them the first choice of our forfeited estates. After these accumulated injuries, and after all reasonable hope of an accommodation had vanished, the Congress declared the colonies *free* and *independent states*.

Thus have I endeavoured to shew, that Great-Britain is the aggressor, and that the present war is *honourable, just*, and *necessary*. The declaration of independency was *expedient, wise* and *necessary*. You have but this alternative, YOU MUST BE INDEPENDENT, OR SLAVES.

AN AMERICAN.

* It may be remarked, that the last offer we made was the same proposal as made by the congress, word the same, in substance, with the bill proposed by the earl of Chatham.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 27.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *December* 23.

Friends and countrymen,

THE pressing exigency of the times induces us once more to address you, while we can deplore the calamities of our country without restraint, and before the voice of truth and the exertions of tyranny are forced back into the bosom of the wretched sufferer. On your vigorous exertions alone at this time will depend the privilege of ever addressing you in the stile of freemen. Should the enemy be encouraged by further success, devastation and ruin must mark their footsteps.

We call upon you, we entreat and beseech you to come forth to the assistance of our worthy general Washington and our invaded brethren in the Jerseys—If you wish to secure your property from being plundered, and to protect the innocence of our wives and children—If you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate—A manly resistance will secure every blessing—Inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction—Step forth like men—Feed not yourselves with the vain expectation of peace and security should the enemy succeed in reducing this country: such hopes will vanish like the dreams of the night, and plunge you into an irretrievable abyss of unspeakable misery.

Shall we, with heaven and justice on our side, (unless we could impiously suppose that the Almighty has devoted mankind to slavery) shall we hesitate to meet our enemies in the hostile field? The sons of America have not drawn their swords to invade the rights of others, nor to reduce populous countries to a state of desolation—It was not to plunder the wealthy, nor to wrest from the laborious farmer or industrious mechanic his hard earned blessings, that America had recourse to arms.—No—Whilst our most humble petitions and pathetic expostulations yet rung in the ears of our enemies, they wantonly attacked us on our own peaceful shores.

May heaven, who bestowed the blessing of liberty upon you, awaken you to a sense of your danger, and rouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bid defiance to the efforts of tyranny—May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign.—That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country.

Many are the artifices of our enemies to delude and deceive. False tales of every kind are invented and propagated to amuse and delay you. For this purpose, among others, they have spread a report that your services are not wanted—Believe no such reports, they are propagated by traitors. Let all able bodied men, whether associators or not, step forth at this crisis, under the officers of the district where they reside, and march without delay to Philadelphia, except those of Berks and Northampton, who are to join gen. Washington at head quarters.

We conclude with entreating the committees of inspection, officers of the militia and every friend to his country, to exert their influence on the present occasion, and we have not the least doubt but their virtuous endeavours will be crowned with the most happy success.

By order of council,

THO. WHARTON, jun. pres.

Extract of a letter from an officer of distinction in the American army.

"Since I wrote you this morning, I have had an opportunity of hearing a number of the particulars of the horrid depredations committed by that part of the British army, which was stationed at and near Pennytown, under the command of lord Cornwallis. Besides the sixteen young women who had fled to the woods to avoid their brutality, and were there seized and carried off, one man had the cruel mortification to have his wife and only daughter (a child of ten years of age) ravished; this he himself, almost choaked with grief, uttered in lamentations to his friend, who told me of it, and also informed me that another girl of thirteen years of age was taken from her father's house, carried to a barn about a mile, there ravished, and afterwards made use of by five more of these brutes. Numbers of instances of the same kind of behaviour I am assured of have happened; here their brutish lusts were their stimulus; but wanton mischief was seen in every part of the country; every thing portable they plunder and carry off, neither age nor sex, whig or tory, is spared; an indiscriminate ruin attends every person they meet with; infants, children, old men and women, are left in their shirts without a blanket to cover them in this inclement season; furniture of every kind destroyed or burnt, windows and doors broke to pieces, in short the houses left unhabitable and the people left without provisions, for every horse, cow, ox, hogs and poultry, carried off: a blind old gentleman near Pennytown plundered of every thing, and on his door wrote, "capt. Willis of the royal Irish did this." As a notable proof of their regard and favour to their friends and well-wishers, they yesterday burnt the elegant house of Daniel Cox, Esq; at Trenton ferry, who has been their constant advocate, and supporter of toryism in that part of the country: this behaviour of theirs has so exasperated the people of the country, that they are flying to arms, and forming themselves into parties to way lay them and cut them off. I hope this will so streighten them that they will soon find their situation very disagreeable in New Jersey. Another instance of their brutality happened near Woodbridge: one of the most respectable gentlemen in that part of the country was alarmed by the cries and shrieks of a most lovely daughter; he found an officer, a British officer, in the act of ravishing her, he instantly put him to death; two other officers rushed in with fuzees, and fired two balls into the father, who is now languishing under his wounds. I am tired of this horrid scene; Almighty justice cannot suffer it to go unpunished: he will inspirit his people (who only claim that liberty which he has entitled them to) to do themselves justice, to rise universally in arms, and drive the invading tyrants out of our country.

Published by order of the Council of Safety,

GEO. BICKHAM, secr. pro temp.

BALTIMORE, *December* 31.

In CONGRESS, *December* 11, 1776.

WHEREAS the just war into which the United States of America have been forced by Great-Britain, is likely to be still continued by the same violence and injustice which have hitherto animated the enemies of American freedom: and whereas it becomes all public bodies, as well as private persons, to reverence the providence of God, and look up to him as the supreme disposer of all events, and the arbiter of the fate of nations; Therefore the Congress hereby *Resolve*,

That it be recommended to all the States, as soon as possible, to appoint a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, to implore of Almighty God, the forgiveness of the many sins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and assistance of his Providence, in the prosecution of this just and necessary war. The Congress do also, in the most earnest manner, recommend to all the members of the United States, and particularly to the officers, civil and military, under them, the exercise of repentance and reformation; and further, do require of the said officers of the military department, the strict observation of the articles of war in general, and particularly that of said articles which forbids profane swearing, and all other immoralities; of which all such officers are desired to take notice. It is left to each state to issue out proclamations fixing the day, that appear most proper for their several bounds.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

December 23, 1776.

Resolved, That the assemblies, conventions, committees or councils of safety, and other persons that are or may be entrusted with money for the militia reinforcing the armies of the United States, transmit the receipts of the officers receiving the same to the paymaster or deputy paymaster general of the respective armies, who are hereby directed to make the proper stopages and give certificates of the delivery of such receipts, specifying therein the names of the persons signing them, the dates and sums mentioned in the same, and the persons to whom the receipts were given, which certificates shall be received by the commissioners of the treasury as sufficient vouchers for discharging the respective accounts from the sums expressed in the same.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

December 30, 1776.

It appearing to Congress that it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to supply the army of the United States with bacon, salted beef and pork, soap, tallow and candles, unless the exportation thereof be prohibited. Therefore

Resolved, That none of the said articles, except such as may be necessary for the crew, be exported from any of the United states, after the fifth day of January next, until the first day of November next, or until Congress shall make further order therein. And it is earnestly recommended to the executive powers of the several United States, to see that this resolution be strictly complied with.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

The printers in each of the United States are desired to take notice, that at the times when the militia have been called on to reinforce the army, the internal enemies of America have industriously circulated reports magnifying the number of our troops in the camp, and thereby prevented seasonable reinforcements. It is therefore hoped that they will in future avoid publishing letters or paragraphs that may have this dangerous effect, and insert this hint in each of their papers, that the yeomanry of America being apprised thereof, may at all times exert themselves when properly called on, to expel from this land an army of foreigners, that consider their customs of indiscriminately murdering, plundering and ravishing, to be consistent with humanity and the practices of civilized nations.

December 31, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given, That any reſtrictions heretofore impoſed on the exportation of ſtaves or other lumber, except to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands, or any place under the dominion of Great-Britain, ceaſe.

200 By order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

This morning CONGRESS received the following letter from general WASHINGTON.

Head-quarters, Newtown, 27th Dec. 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure of congratulating you upon the ſucceſs of an enterpriſe which I had formed againſt a detachment of the enemy lying in Trenton, and which was executed yeſterday morning.

The evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops intended for this ſervice, to parade back of M'Kenky's ferry, that they might begin to paſs as ſoon as it grew dark, imagining we ſhould be able to throw them all over, with the neceſſary artillery, by 12 o'clock, and that we might eaſily arrive at Trenton by five in the morning, the diſtance lying about nine miles. But the quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the paſſage of the boats ſo much, that it was three o'clock before all the artillery could be got over, and near four before the troops took up their line of march.

I formed my detachment into two diviſions, one to march up the lower, or river road, the other by the upper or Pennington road. As the diviſions had nearly the ſame diſtance to march, I ordered each of them, immediately upon forcing the out-guards, to puſh directly into the town, that they might charge the enemy before they had time to form. The upper diviſion arrived at the enemy's advanced poſt exactly at 8 o'clock, and in three minutes after I found, from the fire on the lower road, that that diviſion had alſo got up. The out-guards made but a ſmall oppoſition, though, for their numbers, they behaved very well, keeping up a conſtant retreating fire from behind houſes.

We preſently ſaw their main body formed, but, from their motions, they ſeemed undetermined how to act. Being hard preſſed by our troops, who had already got poſſeſſion of part of their artillery, they attempted to file off by a road, on their right, leading to Princeton; but, perceiving their intention, I threw a body of troops in their way which immediately checked them. Finding, from our diſpoſition, that they were ſurrounded, and they muſt inevitably be cut to pieces, if they made any further reſiſtance, they agreed to lay down their arms. The number that ſubmitted in this manner was 23 officers, and 886 men. Col. Rohl, the commanding officer, and ſeven others, were found wounded in the town. I do not exactly know how many they had killed; but I fancy not above twenty or thirty, as they never made any regular ſtand. Our loſs is very trifling indeed; only two officers and one or two privates wounded.

I find that the detachment of the enemy conſiſted of the three Heſſian regiments of Landſpatch, Kniphauſen, and Rohl, amounting to about 1500 men, and a troop of Britiſh light-horſe; but immediately upon the beginning of the attack, all thoſe who were not killed or taken, puſhed directly down the road towards Borden-Town. Theſe would likewiſe have fallen into our hands, could my plan have been completely carried into execution. Gen. Ewing was to have croſſed before day at Trenton ferry, and taken poſſeſſion of the bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was ſo great, that though he did every thing in his power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty alſo hindered gen. Cadwallader from croſſing, with the Pennſylvania militia, from Briſtol; he got part of his foot over, but finding it impoſſible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to deſiſt. I am fully confident, that could the troops under generals Ewing and Cadwallader have paſſed the river, I ſhould have been able, with their aſſiſtance, to have driven the enemy from all their poſts below Trenton; but the numbers I had with me being inferior to their's below me, and a ſtrong battalion of light infantry being at Princeton, above me, I thought it moſt prudent to return the ſame evening with the priſoners, and the artillery we had taken. We found no ſtores of any conſequence in town.

In juſtice to the officers and men I muſt add, that their behaviour upon this occaſion reflects the higheſt honour upon them. The difficulty of paſſing the river, in a very ſevere night, and their march through a violent ſtorm of ſnow and hail, did not in the leaſt abate their ardour; but when they came to the charge, each ſeemed to vie with the other in preſſing forward, and were I to give a preference to any particular corps, I ſhould do great injuſtice to the others.

Colonel Baylor, my firſt aid de camp, will have the honour of delivering this to you, and from him you may be made acquainted with many other particulars; his ſpirited behaviour, upon every occaſion, requires me to recommend him to your particular notice.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

Incloſed I have ſent you a particular liſt of the priſoners, artillery, and other ſtores.

RETURN of priſoners taken at Trenton, the 26th of December, 1776, by the army under the command of his excellency general Waſhington.

Regiment of LANDSPATCH.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 38 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 5 muſicians, 9 officers ſervants, 206 rank and file.

Regiment of KNIPHAUSEN.

2 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 25 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 6 officers ſervants, 258 rank and file.

Regiment of ROHL.

2 colonel, 2 lieut. colonel, 2 major, 2 captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons mates, 25 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 4 muſicians, 9 officers ſervants, 244 rank and file.

Regiment of ARTILLERY.

1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 1 officers ſervant, 32 rank and file.

DITTO.—1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 enſigns, 2 ſurgeons, 92 ſerjeants, 20 drummers, 9 muſicians, 25 officers ſervants. 740 rank and file.—918 priſoners.

6 double-fortified braſs three pounders, with carriages complete.

5 ammunition waggons.

As many muſkets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, and ſwords as there are priſoners.

12 drums. 4 colours.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Abſtract of the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE received, by laſt night's poſt, from Philadelphia, being the ſubſtance of a private letter to a gentleman in this town.

General Waſhington ordered two brigades towards Princeton; about three miles from the town, they met the main body of the enemy on full march for Trenton, and were compelled to retreat; they maintained a well-conducted retreat to our main army, poſted on the high ground, on the ſouth of Trenton-creek. The enemy purſued with great vigour: It is ſaid we loſt, in croſſing Trenton-bridge, killed and wounded, about 100, chiefly of the German battalion: The enemy attempted to force the bridge; but general Miffiin, poſted on a height with a good train of artillery, ſupported by the militia of the city of Philadelphia, drove them back with conſiderable loſs. Our army then erected two batteries, and ſoon made the town too warm for the enemy. During the cannonade, general Waſhington ordered a ſtrong body to head the mill-dam, with deſign to attack the enemy in their rear; but before this could be effected, the Britiſh troops were compelled to leave the town.

Another letter ſays, We have had a ſevere engagement, many fell on both ſides; the enemy are retreating, and we are in full purſuit.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Saturday noon, January 4, 1777.

"General Waſhington's army having been conſiderably reinforced, and enabled to act *offenſively* againſt the foes of freedom, has relieved the *whig* inhabitants of this city from a diſagreeable ſtate of anxiety;—and, on the other hand, this happy reverſe in our affairs makes the poor deſpicable tories look quite *chop-fallen!* —Glorious intelligence has this day arrived from Jerſey! Every countenance, a few of the wretches aforeſaid excepted, ſeems to ſparkle with joy. The ſubſtance of the intelligence I have received is, that our army, after a long conflict with a very formidable body of the enemy, are in poſſeſſion of Princeton, and driving them with the greateſt precipitation, inſomuch that it is not doubted but a total route of this part of the grand Britiſh and foreign army will gloriouſly cloſe the winter's campaign.—In addition to this we have reaſon to believe, that the firſt news we hear from New-York will be, that it is in the poſſeſſion of the New-England troops. A gentleman from New-England, at the coffee-houſe, offers to lay any body five hundred to one hundred guineas, that they will have it by this evening; for he ſaw ſix thouſand troops, in one body, at Poughkeepſie, in Dutcheſs county; that the New England men were all in arms, and that their object was New-York.

"I have great pleaſure in informing you, that troops from the country are continually coming into this city, on their way to join gen. Waſhington, and in ſuch numbers as would really amaze you; that 3000 are, this day, to march to Briſtol, headed by the gallant gen. Putnam, and col. Fleming's battalion of 6 or 700 continental troops, from the eaſtern ſhore of Virginia, it is expected will be in town this evening.—To the laſting honour of the New England troops, who came acroſs the North river with gen. Lee, and joined gen. Waſhington in this ſtate, whoſe time of ſervice expired the firſt of January, it may be told, that every man of them, conſidering the critical ſituation of his country, nobly and cheerfully conſented to ſtay with their beloved commander in chief ſix weeks longer.——A reſpectable young gentleman of the city of Philadelphia, who lately went to Bordentown with a flag, was politely entertained by the Heſſian commandant, at the houſe of a continental delegate at that place, with whom he ſupped and dined, in the company of that arch traitor Jo. Galloway, (the five mile ſtone hero) and parſon Odell, of Burlington. The Pennſylvania refugee ſtudiouſly avoided political converſation, knowing there was a gentleman at table who deſpiſed him; but the unworthy Levite anxiouſly and impudently wiſhed for a bridge of ice, that he and the army might viſit, and be viſited, by their acquaintance on this ſhore—thus proving himſelf, what Churchill expreſſes, "by cruelty a prieſt."——To your liſt of miſcreants may be added, Tench Cox, Edward Shippen, jun. Peter Campbell, and many others, whoſe names ſhall hereafter be ſent you.—Juſt as I was about to put a period to this haſty ſcrawl, freſh news arrived that our brave troops have, by the favour of heaven, been crowned with victory on the plains of Princeton. I am ſo much affected with joy for my country's ſafety and honour; my anxiety for my friends, who may now perhaps be numbered with the dead, is ſuch, that I can only add my fervent prayers, that the Almighty may ſpeedily put an end to the calamities of war, and grant us that *peace*, that *liberty*, and *ſafety*, which have been denied us by ungenerous Britons."

ANNAPOLIS, *January 9.*

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, *January 4, 1777.*

WHEREAS the honourable Congreſs have recommended to all the United ſtates, as ſoon as poſſible, to appoint a day of ſolemn faſting and humiliation, "to implore of Almighty God the forgiveneſs of the many ſins prevailing among all ranks, and to beg the countenance and aſſiſtance of his Providence in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war:"

The Council of Safety have thought proper to appoint Monday the third day of February next, as a day of ſolemn faſting, humiliation and prayer, for the purpoſes abovementioned. Of which all the inhabitants of this ſtate are requeſted to take notice.

January 9, 1777.

ORDERED, That the captains and commanding officers of the battalion and independent companies who ſerved under the command of gen. Smallwood the laſt ſummer, make up their accounts with the ſoldiers, and returns by which pay abſtracts may be made out to the 20th of December laſt, as ſoon as poſſible, and deliver them to C. Richmond, at the coffee houſe in Annapolis, in order that the money may be drawn, the men paid off, and the accounts finally cloſed immediately.

By order,
G. DUVALL, clk.

To be SOLD,
By the ſubſcribers, in ANNAPOLIS,

A PARCEL of choice JAMAICA SPIRIT, in hogſheads, fierces, and kegs; MUSCOVADO SUGAR, in hogſheads and barrels; PICKED COTTON; COFFEE, and GINGER.—Theſe goods were ſhipped in JAMAICA for the BRITISH market, and are of the very beſt quality.

tf WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOHN MUIR.

MESSIEURS W. WILSON and GEO. THOMPSON (the former of Loudon, and the latter of Frederick county) both of the ſtate of Virginia, intending to carry on a ſilk manufacture, near the rivers Patowmack and Patuxent; as the parts they live in, from their inland ſituation, are unfit for that purpoſe, requeſt that thoſe who poſſeſs ſuch lands, near ſaid rivers, as have good numbers of mulberry-trees on them, will inform them, by writing by poſt to Alexandria, to be left till called for at the poſt-office; or to ABRAHAM BOYDE, near Bladenſburg.

Queen-Anne, December 15, 1776.

I HAVE found it extremely difficult, and much to the prejudice of myſelf and family, by continuing ſo long to carry on the buſineſs of my ſhop on credit; and I feel infinite regret, that I am now under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing the public, that I can no longer work (without reſpect to perſons) but for the ready DOUCE.—Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour me with employ, muſt depoſit the caſh when the work is delivered.

w6 SOLOMON SPARROW

December 26, 1776.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the plantation of Henry M'Tee, in Cornwell's neck, on Saturday the 14th inſtant, a BAY HORSE, upwards of 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a hook, but not very plain in this ſeaſon of the year; he paces, trots and gallops, and has not long been trimmed, and had alſo a ſmall ſketch of the fiſtula. If any perſon takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him, ſhall receive two dollars reward, with reaſonable expences.

LEONARD HAMILTON.

Baltimore, December 31, 1776.

TWO HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

MADE their eſcape on the night of the 29th inſt. from the priſon of Baltimore, the ſix following priſoners, enemies to the United American States, viz.

WILLIAM GOODRIDGE and BRIDGER GOODRIDGE, both born in Virginia, and two of the moſt noted traitors in America; being both partiſans of lord Dunmore, and very active agents for him in all the piracies and depredations committed by him in Chaſapeake Bay.

William Goodridge is a well made luſty man, about 34 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſtoop ſhoulder'd, ſmooth faced, ful. eyed, and ſometimes looks reddiſh about the eyes, generally wears ſhort light or yellow coloured curly hair. He got a black coat made before he eſcaped from priſon, but had a dark brown coat before.

Bridger Goodridge is about 5 feet 10 inches high ſtoop ſhoulder'd, a genteel well looking young man, about 24 years of age, of a daring bold countenance, light colour'd hair, his face a little freckled.

KENNETH M'DONALD, ALEXANDER M'CLEOD, DANIEL M'CLEOD, and MURDOCK M'CASTLE, four of the Scots tories, belonging to North Carolina.

Kenneth M'Donald is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 30 years of age, wears his own hair black and long, generally tied behind; had on a blue coat and breeches.

Alexander M'Cleod, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a light blue coat, other dreſs unknown.

Daniel M'Cleod, about 23 years of age, middle ſize, had on a blue coat.

Murdock M'Caſtle, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſlender made man, had on a green coat, other cloaths uncertain.

Whoever apprehends any of the ſaid perſons and delivers them to the committee of Baltimore, ſhall receive for William and Bridge. Goodridge, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS current money for each, and for each of the others FIFTEEN POUNDS current money.

Annapolis, December 27, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber having declined buſineſs, and has many accounts unſettled, will be much obliged to thoſe who are indebted to him to diſcharge their reſpective balances; and, if it is not convenient to pay them, he hopes they will not delay ſettling them by bond or note of hand. This reaſonable requeſt he flatters himſelf will not be objected to by any perſon who means well.

To be let, a two ſtory brick HOUSE, near the public building where I now live, ſuitable for a genteel family, has a good well of water in the yard, and neceſſary out-buildings, garden, &c.

tf THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. A ſmall parcel of European goods to be ſold by the lump, at a ſmall advance. T. H.

November 23, 1776.

THE partnerſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet-makers in Annapolis, being now diſſolved, thoſe perſons who are indebted to them in company are requeſted to ſettle the ſame, as ſoon as poſſible, with JOHN SHAW, at the houſe lately occupied by the company, or with ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale, in Church-ſtreet, where each party intends carrying on their buſineſs of cabinet and chair making as formerly.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.